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dent Eisenhower, and both have the support of the present administration. One is "Strengthening American Science," December 27, 1958. The other is "Scientific Progress, the Universities and the Federal Government," November 15, 1960, quoted earlier. Needless to say, both are quite clear on the need for full payment on Government programs, the second going to the point of adding "If we are not to undermine the strength of the institutions which perform the needed research."

Against the background of the current sessions in the House, the present is a most opportune time for a forthright reaffirmation of the purpose of Government sponsorship of scientific research in the first instance. Indisputably, this must be to stimulate the growth of the Nation's science and technology. Government funds for research represent allocations of national resources to ends desired by Government. Where this money is spent in universities, it has the effect not only of enabling the desired research to be done, but also of promoting education in the fields supported. This "bonus" is an important consideration to Government for the desired growth of science and technology demands an increasing flow of new scientists and engineers from the universities. The Government is not doing favors for the educational institutions involved. It is serving the national interest, in the technical areas which it selects, by making it possible for the universities also to serve in their dual role in those areas.

FEDERAL FUNDS AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The long-term effect of large Government funds on academic freedom is frequently proposed as a matter for thoughtful public concern, as indeed it should be. To the extent that the hazards are real we must cope with them, for the general problem is with us to stay. The difficulty here under discussion, however, is specific and present. Unavoidably, and by no means necessarily badly, the pattern of emphasis in the Government programs has the effect of influencing university curriculums toward the same pattern, leaving relatively less emphasis on the non-Government areas. It is definitely avoidable, however, and positively bad, that the universities should have to compound the effect by neglecting their other responsibilities to the point of actually deemphasizing them as the price of working with Government.

The present policy of incomplete research payments is not avoiding or settling upon the broader need of Federal aid to higher education, as some in Government seem to believe. On the contrary, and however unintentionally, the enforced deficits on Government account, by draining private funds from the non-Federal sector, are sharpening the universities' need for help where they could otherwise pay their own bills, and would very much like to do so.

The obvious undesirability of this result gives the confidence expressed in this memorandum that the situation will be corrected once it is clearly understood.

faster for material gain. It is fitting, therefore, there come a time that as we pay tribute to those heroes of our heritage that we stop to take inventory of what we have, how we have attained it and what we must do to continue to hold and enjoy it.

At the Memorial Day services in Concord, Mass., the chaplain at the Laurence G. Hanscom Air Force Base at Bedford, Mass., Capt. Dean Hofstad, had much food for thought in his address. The Concord Free Press was so impressed with his remarks that it was carried as an editorial in its May 31 edition. Because I too feel that Captain Hofstad's speech will be of interest to all under leave to extend my remarks I include the editorial.

The editorial follows:

ADDRESS AT SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY, MEMORIAL DAY, 1962, BY CAPT. DEAN HOFSTAD, CHAPLAIN, U.S. AIR FORCE

Standing here in this hallowed place on this very special day in the life of the American people, I find myself asking, Why do so many people forget so soon? How can they forget? What right have we to forget when others have given their lives that we might be free?

One of the shameful things about all of us is that we forget so quickly the good that others do for us. By all that is right, we should come to this place and others like it, much more often than we do, to offer a prayer of thanks for those who gave so much, and to dedicate ourselves to the American concept of life, liberty, and justice for all.

If we who are here present, fail to do this, those who have been buried here died in vain and we make of our past, a mockery.

How many millions there are in this world today who would give all they have for the privilege of standing here in a free land with a free people. Many of these would gladly give their lives if they could but have some assurance that their children could participate in a ceremony like this one today.

We must never forget the heartaches, the decisions, the deaths that make up the cost of our freedom--and, we dare not forget that the responsibility is ours to keep it.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley said recently, "We are fast becoming a nation of nuclear giants and ethical infants. We have many men of science but too few men of God."

Is there any way in the world that we can deny that the backbone of this wonderful life has been a warm, personal faith in the living God. In Him we have found the right to be free and the privilege of a special kind of happiness. With all of this in mind, I would like to quote Benjamin Franklin, speaking at the Constitutional Convention. "I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth: that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can last without His aid?"

Radio Liberty Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1962

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, at a recent Washington conference dinner of the Advertising Council, Mr. Howland Sargeant, president of

the American Committee for Liberation, gave a report on the activities of the committee's Radio Liberty. As Mr. Sargeant points out in his address, Radio Liberty speaks to the Russian people in their native tongues not as the official voice of some outside authority but as the heart-to-heart appeal of those who have left the homeland to those who remain. As he further mentions, the response and interest shown by the people within the Soviet Union is high and encouraging.

In order to give a better idea of the work of Radio Liberty and the American Committee for Liberation, I am placing Mr. Sargeant's speech in the Record as a report to the Congress and the people.

REMARKS AS PANEL PARTICIPANT ON "REPORTS FROM THE U.S.S.R." AT THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE DINNER OF THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL, MARCH 6, 1962, BY HOWLAND H. SARGEANT, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR LIBERATION (RADIO LIBERTY)

Radio Liberty broadcasts 1,650 transmitter hours every week from three locations in Europe and the Far East with 1,500,000 watts of power and is now the most powerful free world shortwave broadcaster concentrating exclusively on the heartland and military staging area of the Communist world--the Soviet Union. Radio Liberty is privately sponsored. It is different from the official and enormously important Voice of America, which sees the world through American eyes and expresses official U.S. policy. It is different from Radio Free Europe, also an important and valuable, privately sponsored network--but one which does not broadcast in any language spoken in the Soviet Union and which concentrates its broadcast exclusively upon the Eastern European satellite nations. Radio Liberty is not the official spokesman for any government nor for any foreign institution, nor does it look at the world predominantly through American eyes. It tries to be a powerful voice of freedom speaking as a fellow Russian, who has lived under the Soviet system and now knows freedom, to a fellow Russian still in the homeland--or a fellow Ukrainian to a fellow countryman at home and so on. The news and views that Radio Liberty transmits around the clock, 7 days a week--in Russian and all other major languages of the country--make it clear to Soviet listeners that Radio Liberty exists to serve their interests, that its predominant emphasis is on what is happening specifically to them. Many of its audience seem to have an image of Radio Liberty resembling that which Americans hold for a dedicated, fearless popular spokesman, who challenges entrenched bosses--or for a crusading newspaper, which dares to expose abuses and corruption in high places. It gives Soviet citizens a glimpse of exciting alternatives to their own depressing regimented existence--keeps alive their sense of freedom and human dignity, stimulates their demands for control of their own destinies and helps to break down their tragic intellectual, moral, and cultural isolation from the rest of mankind.

Radio Liberty's powerful voice not only gets through to listeners in the U.S.S.R., but listeners get through to Radio Liberty. During the past year, Radio Liberty received more mail from Soviet citizens than was ever received by any other free world broadcaster to the Soviet Union in 12 months. Radio Liberty acknowledges the receipt of each letter on the air, reads the letter if it is short or summarizes it accurately if it is longer--whether favorable or hostile. (Favorable letters run about 4 to 1 against hostile or apparently critical mail.)

The recent letters to Radio Liberty, backed by a close study of Soviet press and radio for indirect evidence, as well as by hundreds of

Memorial Day Address at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery by Capt. Dean Hofstad, Chaplain, USAF

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 5, 1962

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the world keeps plunging ahead as it races ever